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ment in a multiple building, and emphatically more true for boarding houses. Moreover, there are omissions, as in section 106, where a slight change of phraseology would make the language more inclusive and less discriminatory.

It is just such defects as the above that weaken the book and make what is a splendid conception fall short of its possibilities. It needs revision before it can be recommended as a safe guide in the hands of inexpert enthusiasts for housing reform. It must not be assumed, moreover, that it covers the whole range of housing legislation. Numerous features common to continental laws and essential to a legislative program for housing reform are here omitted. Undoubtedly the author contemplates a supplementary work later on.

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Philadelphia.

WALLING, WILLIAM E. *Progressivism and After*. Pp. xxxv, 406. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

With remarkable power of analysis and breadth of vision, the author analyzes modern progressive movements and present-day philosophies. Socialism, in his opinion, will come, but the development will be gradual and society will pass through a series of slow changes. The class struggle of socialistic propaganda is not yet here.

The present world-wide movement—progressivism—represents the efforts of the small capitalist against the large. Income and inheritance taxes, anti-trust laws and the regulation of monopoly all seek to restore competition. If this cannot be done, the industry is to be managed by the government for the benefit of the farmer and storekeeper. Labor is not completely ignored, because its support is needed. However “there are to be no real *concessions*, no improvement at the expense of profits. Everything that is to be done for labor is either to pay for itself or to bring in profits greater than its costs” (p. 77).

The progressive movement will establish state capitalism. The upper groups of labor, those possessing special skill or the advantages of position due to their place in government industries, will hold the balance of power. Their demands for increased wages and better conditions will be met, even at the expense of the other groups. The control of society by these groups will be the period of state socialism. “The fundamental changes that state socialism will bring in the treatment of the laboring masses will be rather in their more careful protection against rise of the cost of living and in the extension of communistic benefits rather than in any increase in wages” (p. 190).

It is only after this period that socialism will come. It will be brought about by the attack on the cost of living as controlled by the farmer. It will mean internationalism and true democracy. For the first time government will be for all the people.

The struggle throughout will be for equality of opportunity. This will mean not only that all shall have the opportunity for complete preparation but that no individual shall be compelled to compete against superior education or against inherited funds. The equality of opportunity advocated by the progressives considers only those who have some capital.

The argument in many places is difficult to follow because of the author's italics in the quotations and because of parenthetical references to other portions of the book. It is to be doubted, moreover, if the present struggle against large capitalism will be successful. In spite of these weaknesses, the logic is sound, the argument suggestive, the quotations and illustrations adequate and illuminating. All persons interested in modern political and social philosophy should read this study of the inherent conservatism of the progressive movement.

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WHITTAKER, SIR THOMAS P. *Ownership Tenure and Taxation of Land.* Pp. xxx, 574. Price, \$3.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

This is an elaborate canvass of the many historical and theoretical problems that are now being drawn into the political field in England by the radical tax reformers. It is apparently designed to serve as a hand book of arguments for the moderately minded speaker under necessity of meeting the charges of the radicals. So we have the case of the radicals in the words of Henry George or his English followers, and each group of arguments is accompanied by an elaborate, but not always convincing rebuttal. Some of the arguments advanced against the radical position read well at first blush, but, like the famous oration of Lysias for the fig stealer, will hardly bear a close scrutiny. It may be that the purposes of politics would be adequately served and one would scarcely feel inclined to criticize the polemic attitude if the book did not contain much of a more serious character. Portions of the study will probably prove suggestive to any serious student. There is a careful attempt to weigh the charges so frequently preferred against the present leasehold system, discussion of the mode of assessment of urban property, and of the probable results of the land taxes recommended by the extreme radicals. In this portion of the study Mr. Whittaker rises above the atmosphere of partisan controversy. The book is thus more than a mere polemic and something less than a dispassionate analysis.

It is Mr. Whittaker's purpose to destroy the case of the single taxers by showing that facts are not as alleged. Hence a long series of historical chapters with references to the leading "authorities." The effectiveness of such a method must be questionable at best. The experience of theological controversy would suggest that the historical method is not very decisive. There is usually enough of a case on both sides to leave each party a basis for further argument, and in matters pertaining to the history of land tenure in England no view can yet be regarded as settled and authoritative. Historical study does indeed breed certain convictions and an inclination towards moderate views; these convictions are clearly evident on every page of Mr. Whittaker's work. With such sincerity of conviction even opponents ought to sympathize, but they are convictions only and are founded upon faith, not upon facts. Mr. Whittaker distrusts theory. The ethical questions and matters of economic theory are poorly handled. This weakness of the book is probably the most serious from the point of view of polemics. Clever fallacies can be destroyed